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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1893.—TWELVE PAGES.

HEAVY FIRING AT RIO.

FORTS AND FLEET IN ACTION. MORE THAN TWENTY PERSONS KILLED AND

WOUNDED.

THE AQUIDARAN SENDS SHELLS INTO THE CITY-ADMIRAL DE GAMA JOINS THE IN-SURGENTS AND ASSUMES COMMAND AT RIO-GOVERNMENT REVERSES.

ON LAND.

London, Nov. 14 .- "The Times" has this dispatch from Rio Janeiro, under the date of

"There was heavy firing on Sunday and Monday by the Government forts on Villegaignon Island. The outside walls were much damaged, but the interior was left intact. Two men were killed and seven were wounded. The troops at Mt. Castello opened a musketry fire at 1,200 yards on Monday. Fort Villegaignon and the warship Aquidaban replied with machine guns, killing and wounding twenty soldiers and four spectators. The firing continues night and day. There is an immense waste of ammunition. Two guns at Castello fired upon Fort Villegaignon on Wednesday. The Aquidaban replied, and many of her shells fell in the business quarter of the city. Several were wounded. bombardment, it is said, resulted from the Government's firing from the town in contravention of the agreement with the foreign represent-

"There are continual skirmishes at Nictheroy. A torpedo launch was sunk on Wednesday. The casualities on the whole are slight. Some houses have been burned and a gashouse has been destroyed. The new Government cruiser Aurora, built by the Armstrongs, is expected

been destroyed. The new Government cruiser Aurora, built by the Armstrongs, is expected daily. The Tamandare is now completely fitted with machinery, and will be a valuable addition to the insurgents' Navy.

"Admiral Saldanho de Gama, one of the ablest naval officers in Brazil, who hitherto has been reutral, has joined the insurgents, carrying with him the sympathy of a great many adherents in both Army and Navy. He belongs to one of the best families in Brazil. The insurgents thus have been enabled to gain the islands of Cobras and Inchadas. Gama has assumed command of operations at Rio, and the Aquidaban has gone out in search of the Aurora.

"The Government sent a recruiting commission recently to the State of Minas-Geraes, but it has returned without accomplishing anything. Three thousand armed and well-drilled insurgents are at Desterro, and 6,000 more have surrounded the Government troops at Pelotas and Porto Alegre, in Rio Grande do Sul. They propose to capture these Government forces and then proceed to Desterro. The situation if prolonged, threatens disaster to commercia interests. The majority of the business community consider that the recognition of the insurgents as belligerents would make the speediest end of the war, as Admiral Mello asserts that his sole object is to establish blockades. Life and property would be saved by such a course." Life and property would be saved by such a

The Times's" correspondent confirms the re-tt of the hoisting of the imperial standard the insurgents, and suggests that this was signal for Gama and his followers to go

over to the insurgent squadron.

Late this evening Senor de Piza, Brazil's Minister to France, told the United States correspondent in Paris that the Legation had received no information to the effect that President Peixoto had proclaimed martial law.

MOUNTING MORE GUNS.

WORK ON THE BRAZHMAN WAR PLEET ALMOST FINISHED.

THE VESSELS WILL SAIL IN A FEW DAYS AND ASSEMBLE AT PERNAMBUCO-MELLO NOT EXPECTED TO RAISE THE IMPERIAL

STANDARD - CROWDS WATCH

completion, the crowds watching the work at the Ninth-st. pler grow larger and larger. The days when they could be left to control them-selves ended long ago, and there are now half a dozen blue-coated policemen wandering about the pler preserving order. Visitors have never been freely admitted to the vessels, and yesterday they were kept off of the greater part of the pler. Nearly all the stores are on El Cid now, and the number of carts and wagons bringing their loads to her sides has appreciably decreased. Still, many boxes and crates of queer-shaped iron articles, Several of the cases of guns transferred from La Touraine Saturday were hoisted on board yesterday by means of the big derrick which handled the dynamite gun. A pair of revolving cannon were mounted on either side of the latter yesterday. All El Cid's guns are now on board with the possible exception of a heavy rifle at the stern.

The carpenters are busily at work constructing he cradles on which the Yarrow torpedo-boat and the Fieseen are to be carried. The Javelin will go on the Britannia. The boats will be carried amidships, one on each side of the deck. Trey cannot be heisted on board until the east mous thirty-ton davits, which have been under construction at the Morgan Iron Works, and are now nearly completed, have been fixed in their posi-tions. El Cid, is, in fact, nearly completed. Al-though there seems to be much confusion on board, it is really only the last touches that are being added and by Thursday, the ship will be ready to added, and by Thursday the ship will be ready to take her coal on board. Five hundred tons are already on her, but to get the balance she must go to a more convenient pier, probably in Brook-lyn, where 2,500 tons more will be loaded.

The Britannia is not so far advanced as El Cid, and will not be finished until at least five days

ADMIRAL DUARTE TO COMMAND THE FLEET. Cable dispatches announce that Admira! Joao Gonsaives Duarte, of the Brazilian Navy, has been assigned to the duty of organizing a squadron of rthern Brazil and has left Rlo for that purpose It seems probable that he is to command the fleet that is being prepared in New-York and in Europe. There are two vessels, the Bahla and the Tiradentes, belonging to the original Navy, that have remained loyal to Peixoto, and these will probably try to join the new fleet. Whether they will succeed in doing so is a question. They are now at Montevideo, and the Republica. Mello's best cruiser, is watching for them to come out and give her a chance at them.

TO ASSEMBLE AT PERNAMBUCO.

The place for the assembling of the fleet just now fitting out here has been fixed at Pernambuco. This place has been chosen because of its open roadstead, which will enable the fleet to manoeuvre against any rebel ships which Admiral Mello might nd up to fight the fleet from the United States. Besend up to fight the fleet from the United States. Besides this there is at Pernambuco a navai station and training school for the Navy. A certain amount of naval stores are there, which will be of use to the fleet from the north. The ships from this cuntry and such other vessels as may join them of those which still remain loyal to Peixoto will be organized as the squadron of Northern Brazil. It was at first intended to assemble the fleet at Para, but it was considered that if the rebel fleet came up they would catch the loyal vessels at a disadvantage in the Para River. Then again, the loyalty of Para is not so undoubted as that of Pernambuco.

THERE MAY BE A FIGHT AT EIO. If the fleet reaches Rio de Janeiro without a battle it will steam in by the Sugar Loaf, and without

A BIG CONCERN NEEDS CASH. A FATAL FIRE IN MEMPHIS. DIPLOMATIC LEGERDEMAIN.

THE THURBER, WHYLAND COMPANY TO BE REORGANIZED.

CAPITALISTS ARE READY TO PUT IN \$500,000-A FRIENDLY RECEIVER MAY BE AP-POINTED TO EFFECT THE CHANGE.

The managers of the big wholesale grocery house of the Thurber, Whyland Company have recently found it impracticable to carry on busi- roe and Union sts., and before the fiames were ness on the present extensive scale without a larger working capital. The alternative was nearly half a million dollars worth of property presented to them of reducing their business in volume or obtaining more money with which lost at this hour (10:30 p. m.) is not known, but to conduct it. They chose the latter course, and a careful estimate places it at four, while four 000, has been, raised. Steps will be taken at from the burning buildings. once, therefore, to reorganize the company

and put it on a firmer and better basis. Just how the reorganization will be effected has not been disclosed, but it is probable that the process will involve the appointment of a friendly receiver to take charge of the company's affairs while the necessary changing and shifting about of stock is being accomplished. The by-laws of the corporation pro vide that no bond or mortgage can be created without the consent of 90 per cent of the preferred stockholders; so it will doubtless be found most practical to let in the new capital by a general scaling down of the old stock. Francis B. Thurber, president of the company, admitted yesterday that the plans for reorganization were under way, and said:

"We have had several capitalists looking into our business lately with a view to investing. They are now ready to put in about \$500,000, and the only thing that remains to be done is to agree on a basis. That matter is in the hands of lawyers, who are expected to have the plan of operations formulated very soon, when we shall go ahead with the reorganization."

The Thurber, Whyland Company was organized as a corporation in January, 1891, being the successor of the old firm of Thurber, Whyland & Co., established in 1857. Its author ized capital stock was \$1,500,000 preferred 8 per cent cumulative and \$1,500,000 com The merchandise transferred to the new company was appraised at \$1,117,373, and other assets raised the cash valuation of the property to \$1,508,534. The expert accountants employed to examine the books of the firm furnished figures that promised earnings equivalent to 8 per cent on the preferred and 12.15 per

This was an excellent showing, and at first the stock of the new concern brought good figures. In February, 1891, fifty shares of the preferred stock were offered at public sale, and went at 105. A week later twenty-five shares of common stock brought par. The estimate of probable earnings made by the experts did not hold out, however, and only one dividend on the preferred stock has been paid. Gradin the public estimate, and when from time to time shares have been offered at auction the prices received have been constantly lower, until last month a lot of sixty-four shares of common was sold for \$150, or a little over \$2 a share. About the same time sixty-seven shares of preferred brought 25%.

The directors of the company are Francis B. Thurber, John F. Godillot, Albert E. Whyland, David Hunt, Thomas T. Barr, John C. Bouton and Henry W. Cannon.

CHARLES BUTLER NEATLY SWINDLED.

HE AND DR. MARY E. EMERY FACH LEND A BOGUS FARMER #25-THEY CAPTURE THE GLIB BORROWER.

Samuel Worthington, who describes himself as a farmer, at present without a farm or home, was

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 13.-Congressman Elifal A. Morse, of Canton, occupied the pulpit of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday. In the morning his subject was, "A Business Man's View of the Gospel," and in the evening he spoke on "Temperance." A reception to him Saturday evening at the house of the Rev. W. T. Worth was attended by Senator Hoar, Mayor Marsh and other leading citizens.

Burlington, N. J., Nov. 12.—Many cattle in this vicinity are affected by tuberculosis. Several fine head of cattle on the Green Hill Stock Farm have been taken down with the disease. The farm is owned by Charles S. Taylor. On Saturday twenty blooded cattle had to be killed, and a number had

to be killed to-day.

West Bay, City, Mich., Nov. 13.—An attempt to wreck a Michigan Central train was made north of Sheboygan Saturday evening. There was a dense fog, and the engineer did not see the obstruction until the engine crashed into it and cleared the way through it. Ten ties had been placed on the track. There was a large sum of money in the express car, and the supposition is that the work was done by robbers.

Austin, Tex., Nov. 13.—This section of Texas is being visited by rain for the first time since Sep-tember 28. Hundreds of stock cattle are dying on the ranges for want of grass and water.

Tacoma. Nov. 12.—The British four-masted ship Olivebank, 2550 tons, Captain Petrie, master, and the British four-masted ship Samaritan, 1,295 tons, Captain Pexter, commander, started to-day on one of the longest races on record, from Tacoma to the English Channel. Both ships are loaded heavily with wheat. The Olivebank is bound for Havre; the Samaritan for Cork.

Exeter, N. H., Nov. 13.—The situation regarding the Granite State Bank has been complicated by the fact, made public to-day, that the defaulting president, who has always done business under the name of Warren F. Putnam, is legally named Warren F. Bean, and that the name of Putnam is that of his stepfather.

Hartford. Conn., Nov. 12.—The Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of this city has notified its agents that 2½ per cent shall be the minimum rate on electric light and power plants of the very best brick or stone construction, and that wooden structures, as well as all other buildings not expecially erected for electric plant purposes, are to be unconditionally declined. It is thought other fire companies will adopt a similar rate.

the it will steam in by the Sugar Loaf, and without offering battle proceed close up to the water front offering battle proceed close up to the water front offering battle proceed close up to the water front offering battle proceed close up to the water front of the city. If the ships are fired on a battle will ensure that the state of the city. If the ships are fired on a battle will contain the service with the officers and men who desire to take service with the officers and men who desire to take service with the officers and men who desire to take service with the service with the containing the companies will story. If the service with the containing the companies will story it along the companies will adopt a stimlar fate.

Cincinnati, Nov. 13.—Ex-Congressman Culbertson, of Ashiand, Ky., who is missing, is supposed to be in this city. His two sons are in the city, and electrices have been detailed to assist them in the search.

Denver, Col., Nov. 12.—United States Marshal Gard, who hunted down Sontag and Evans, the two California desperadoes, last summer, has arranged with General Cook to run down the Apache will for whose arrest a reward of 430,000 is outstanding. The "Kid" is now in Arizona.

was superintended the building of the Yukhan and the high properties of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of Toronto, this county, shot and instantly killed his wife, daughter and himself. He left a letter of the Naval Acadomeer of El Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of Cid, is a graduate of the Naval Acadomeer of Cid, is a graduate of the Nava

SEVERAL LIVES LOST AND PROPERTY WORTH \$500,000 BURNED.

FOUR OR FIVE PERSONS INJURED, SOME FATALLY, IN JUMPING FROM WINDOWS

-DETAILS OF THE DISASTEE. Memphis, Nov. 12.-Fire broke out to-night in the Schmalzried Block on Main-st., between Monchecked, at 9 p. m., several lives were lost and went up in smoke. The exact number of lives or five were injured, some fatally, in jumping

At 7:15 o'clock people in the vicinity of the block were startled by the report of an explosion and a flash. In an instant the flames were building occupied by the Schmalzried Hardware Company. The second, third, fourth and fifth stories were occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association, and it was in this place

that the loss of life occurred. The fire started from the explosion of a large oal oil lamp near the stairway, and in three minutes the entire front of the building was in

minutes the entire front of the building was in flames, and all means of exit cut off.

There were fifteen people in the library when the alarm was given. They made a wild rush for the main exit, only to be driven back by the flames. Like a herd of sheep they rushed in a bunch for the windows at the rear of the building, but the flames had spread so rapidly through the building that the facings of three of the windows were on fire when they reached the rear of the building. They stood huddled together at the window for a moment or two, when the crowd below yelled: "Leape" "Jump for your lives!"

One man took the advice, jumped and was caught on a telegraph wire, but was rescued. He was followed a moment later by a comrade who aimed for the same wire, but missed it and fell to the pavement below. Two other men made the same attempt, but they too missed the wire and went down on top of their comrade. At this juncture the firemen arrived with ladders, which were quickly run up to the windows. Three men were rescued, but before the others could be saved the flames burned the ladder, and the remainder perished in the burning building.

## GREAT FLOODS IN JAPAN.

OVER 1,500 PERSONS DROWNED AND THOUSANDS OF HOUSES. SWEPT AWAY.

VESSELS AT MANY PORTS WRECKED IN A STORM AND A LARGE NUMBER OF SAILORS LOST-FIFTY PERSONS RILLED

BY A LANDSLIDE.

San Prancisco, Nov. 12.—The steamer China brings news of two severe calamities in Japan. One was a series of disastrous floods in the southern and middle provinces, and the other was the foundering of forty-four fishing boats off the western coast during a typhoon, and the loss of all their

Following are the returns of the outcome of the numbration up to October 21: Deaths, 1.557; persons missing, 627; vensels wrecked, 577; houses entirely destroyed, 3,908. The greatest loss of life reported up to the date mentioned was 950 in the province of Inaba. At Okayama nearly 1,000 houses were lestroyed. At Oita 141 vessels were wrecked, but Ehime exceeds this number by twenty. At Olfa 300 persons were drowned and more than 2,000

farmer, at present without a farm or home, was held for trial at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. He was charged by Charles Butler, of No. 78 Park-ave, with the larceny of £25 by means of failse representations. Mr. Butler is a retired law yer, ninety-seven years old, a member of the Century and Union League clubs. Worthington looks like a Western ranchman or miner. He dresses neatily, but with striking Western breeziness. About two weeks ago he called on Dr. Mary E. Emery, of No. 21 East Twenty-first-st., and asked for a loan of £5. He said he was a mine-owner in Colorado, and was on his way to Vermont. On the cars he had eaten canned lobster, and had been taken extremely ill. In the course of his sufferings ton got the loan.

Last Wednesday Worthington went to Charles Butler and told a similar story. He obtained the £5.

Con Saturday Worthington went to Charles Butler and told a similar story. He obtained the £5.

Young the following the same day, and in conversation told the canned-lobster-sick-man story. This convinced Mr. Butler that he had been swindled. He communicated with Dr. Emery's called on the Butlers on the same day, and in conversation told the canned-lobster-sick-man story. This convinced Mr. Butler that he had been swindled. He communicated with Dr. Emery's house to get another loan. She told him to return at noon and she would give it to him. On his return he found Mr. Butler and Special Officer Dugan, of the Tendertoin Precinct, waiting for him. He confessed the whole scheme.

\*\*TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.\*\*

Worcester, Mass., Nov. 13.—Congressman Elijah Wortstrive Kulled Nov. 14.—Elivative Kulled Nov. 15.—Elicated Control of the confessed the whole scheme.

INSTANTLY KILLED IN A RUNAWAY.

GEORGE TAYLOR, OF ORADELL, N. J., THROWN

George Taylor, living at Orndell, was killed at vagon. He was driving along Hackensack-ave.. Hackensack, with and range of the mand ran away. Taylor was mable to control them and was thrown out of the wagon. Death was instantaneous. Taylor was wealthy, and was a relative of County Clerk Taylor, of Hackensack. His body was found lying on the roadway by Irving body of Mr. Taylor was taken to his home in Oradell.

THE COLUMBIA BEACHES BOSTON.

HER THE FASTEST WARSHIP IN THE WORLD.

Boston. Nov. 13 (Special).—The new commerce-lestroyer, the Columbia, built by William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, is in Boston harbor await-ing her official trip in Massichusetts Bay over the same course on which the cruiser New-York made her great run last spring. It extends from Cape Ann, off Gloucester, to Cape Porpoise, off the Maine coast, a distance of 412-3 miles, and return. Inasmuch as the turn must be made without diminish-ing the pressure, it will be necessary to cover

much as the turn must be mode without diminishing the pressure, it will be accessary to cover about 12 miles in turning the big ship preparatory to starting back for the fifth run. This will make about 100 miles that the Columbia will cover under full speed, to say nothing of the run down to the starting point and back to anchorage. The Pirate, as she was facetiously named, had an uneventful run over from Philadelphia. She left the Cramp's yard Saturday morning, and anchored for the night at Lewes, Delaware, proceeding early Sunday murning for Boston, arriving here early this morning. The exact date of the official trial is not known, as the weather is threatening and may interfere, but she will probably make a preliminary run over the course on Tuesday, and on Thursday make her stand effort, when it is expected that she will eclipse the record of the New-York by two or three knots.

The run from Philadelphia was accomplished in 13 hours and 7 minutes, an average speed of 13.60 knots an hour. The cruiser New-York's time for this distance was 14 hours 20 minutes. The Columbia's engines averaged from 10 to 120 revolutions an instead during the run. When the official run is made, the engines will be increased to possibly 13-revolutions on forced draught, and everybody on board is hopeful that this will produce a speed of 22 knots an hour. A speed of 22 knots would earn for her builder a premium of \$20,000.

GRESHAM'S STRANGE POLICY.

AN ENVOY ACCREDITED TO A FRIENDLY POWER WITH HOSTILE PURPOSE IN VIEW.

HOW CAN HIS EXPECTED ACTION BE ANYTHING BUT WAR!-THE PRESIDENT SAID TO HAVE USURPED THOSE OF CONGRESS-A TALK WITH JOHN A. KAS-

for TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE Washington, Nov. 13.-The news brought from Honolulu to-day, though antedating the purpouring from the lower floor of the six-story posed execution of the Administration's project of a forcible restoration of the feeble and discredited Liliuokalani to the Hawaiian throne, is considered here fully to confirm the admissions made by Secretary Gresham that his policy in Hawaii is to be one of unconcealed aggression, amounting practically to an open declaration of war. The press dispatches from San Francisco declare explicitly that Minister Willis's credentials as this country's agent in Hawali are addressed to President Dole-an indisputable recognition on the part of the United States, even down to November 7, of the sovereignty and authority of the existing Provisional Government-and the newly arrivetd Minister is described as requesting President Dole to name a day on which he may be allowed to present a certification of the authority

> Cleveland. Minister Willis is thus, by the Administration's formal confession, put in the position of an envoy to a recognized foreign state, and by what diplomatic legerdemain he is suddenly turn the government to which he is accredited

> and to set up in its place a semi-barbarous sovereignty no one in public life here can clearly see. There can be no doubt, however, that it was the Administration's purpose to have Minister Willis, as soon as practicable after landing at Honolulu and presenting his credentials, assume a practical dictatorship and call on the United States marines to invade the Hawaiian capital and expel the Provisional Government, with which, as the representative of this country, he was still ostensibly on friendly diplomatic terms. Prominent officials here are said, indeed, to have been greatly surprised to-day that the steamer reaching San Francisco did not bring word that this highhanded and arbitrary violation of Hawaiian sovereignty had not been accomplished by Mr. Willis within twenty-four hours after his arrival at the seat of government in Hawali. Another steamer is expected on Thursday, and both the President and Secretary Gresham will be disappointed, it is understood, if the mails

Such an act of violence on the part of an American Minister, if committed against the pretest and resistance of the legal and recognized Government of Hawaii, will not be consubmerged all the houses in the town.

At Minomua it attained a height of thirty feet, sweeping away many houses. At an open declaration of war between this coun-Kawabe the river rose eighteen feet and broke try and the Hawaiian Republic, and there are Minister Willis and Admiral Irwin to restore Liiluokalani by force as a plain and explicit violation of the constitutional restriction on the exercise of the war-making power, which is specifically confided to Congres alone,

States Naval forces, and the colors of the de-

hoisted to the peak of the government house

bused and degraded native monarchy have been

It is known that in the opinion of the leading Senators in both political parties who have the direction of the foreign policy of the country Secretary Gresham have grossly exceeded their functions in executing in secret a deliberate assault upon a recognized and friendly State, with which, as far as the exercise of the legitimate war-making power of the Government is concerned, this country is still on an deed, fortunate for the undisturbed execution of Mr. Cleveland's programme of a royalist restoration in Hawali that Congress cannot assemble until there is no longer a possible carefully and surreptitiously matured, both here and in Honolulu. The Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are not likely to be backward in expressing the grievance they have against the Executive in concealing to the last moment the tenor curing his confirmation on evasive and noncommittal information about his mission, announcing its true purpose only when a legislative protest against the wholly unjustifiable character of the attack, planned upon a friendly government, is beyond the range of

Leading Democrats in Congress have borne with impatience Mr. Cleveland's notorious habit of arrogating to himself both legislative and executive functions. They have tolerated, perhaps Death was too readily, his assertion of controlling authority Congress. But they show signs now of "drawing the line," in the Senate at least, when the Executive presumes to constitute himself the ploy in secret and unauthorized political projects the power to declare war reserved to be exercised exclusively by the two houses of Congress. It may be safely predicted that two weeks from now, when Congress meets again, against the Hawaiian Republic will not go unchallenged or unrebuked, and that the seal of legislative condemnation, however ineffectual it may then be, will be put upon the arbitrary and unlawful treatment of an independent sov ereignty decreed by the Administration through a petty and discreditable zeal to cast opprobrium on a portion of the diplomatic record of its more patriotic and public-spirited prede-

Ex-Representative John A. Kasson, who has served as American Minister at both Berlin and Vienna, is recognized as one of the best informed men in public life on all questions touching international law and American diplomacy. His opinion on the Administration's Hawaiian policy is entitled to carry great weight with all unprejudiced observers. Speaking to-day of Secretary Gresham's extraordinary letter stating the Administration's restoration programme, Mr. Kasson said:

"I cannot accept the hypothesis of the press as correct that the President has ordered armed intervention to restore the deposed monarchy to the Hawalian throne. I cannot be leve it to be true. Such an act would be worse than a declaration of war. It would be an act of piracy. In the first place, Secretary Gresham's letter to the President contains charges of hypocrisy, deceit and wrong-doing, against not merely the preceding Administration, but

against the American Government as represented by that Administration. In international matters it is an unwritten law, and is in line with the usage of nations, that there are no parties. No foreign government ever condemns in such manner the international acts and policy of its preceding Administration, for in so doing it is attacking its own government. The Secretary's letter, at least, should have been kept from publication.

The Secretary's letter, at least, should have been kept from publication.

"But to refer to the hypothesis that the President has ordered armed intervention: There are several plain reasons why I am compelled to regard it as untenable. First, it would be doing exactly what Secretary Gresham's letter accuses the praylous Administration of doing, namely, interfering by force to overthrow a friendly government. It is denied by President Harrison, Minister Stevens and others in position to know that the Queen was deposed by American intervention, but admitting, for the contention, that force was used to overawe her supporters by the presence of American marines, it is clear, beyond question, that the President would be doing the very thing his Secretary condemns so strongly in the preceding Administration.

A VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. "Secondly, the hypothesis supposes that the

President, without the authority of Congress, would declare war against a friendly power, and in a manner which would violate every printion of international usages. It is a declara-tion of international law only violated by savages or in dealing with barbarians that a declaration of war must precede the overt act of hostility, that it must be made to the representatives of the power to be attacked at the capital of the attacking nation, and that ciple of international usages. It is a declarathe capital of the attacking nation, and that he be given time to settle his affairs and turn over the interests of his legation and the citizens of his country to the representative of citizens of his country to the representative of some friendly government, as was done by the German Minister at Paris on the declaration of war, when German interests were confided to the American Minister. No such declara-tion has been made. The accredited and ac-cepted representative of the Hawaiian Govern-ment has received no notice of this rumored act ment has received no notice of this rumored act of hostility in time to inform his government. In fact, the whole theory presupposes a most violent and unprecedented act of aggression.

"It should be borne in mind that whatever may have been the means adopted to remove the Queen from the throne, the international status of the Provisional Government is established beyond question. It has received the recognition not only of the foreign governments, but its representatives have been received by us and ours by it. It has all the rights of the most powerful government on the face of the earth. If there should be an attempt to land the armed forces of the United States at Honolulu it would not only be the right, but the the armed forces of the United States at Honolulu it would not only be the right, but the duty of the Provisional Government to draw up its forces at the landing place and attempt to arrest, seize and hold them. It would be the unquestioned right of the Provisional Government to seize the person of the Queen as an ally of the United States, hold her as a hostage against aggression, and, if they deemed it necessary, to put her to death I am not prepared to believe that the President would either declare war without the consent of Congress, in violation of the Constitution, or commit such an act of piracy as attacking and endeavoring to overturn a friendly power without due and formal notice to its representatives."

THE GOLLEN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

Senator Dolph, one of the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-day on the Hawalian policy of the Administration, said:

"I hesitate for obvious reasons to express my sentiments at this time. The Hawaiian question is one in which I am deeply interested, for I believe it to be one of much importance to the United States. On the floor of the Senate I indicated at some length what I thought the policy of this Government toward Hawaii should be. At that time I stated the reasons upon which I based my conclusions. When the Senate reconvenes I shall again take up the subject with vigor, For the present I am content with saying that in my judgment President Cleveland has committed a grave mistake in rejecting the tender of annexation from Hawaii. Through what appears to me to be a serious blunder we have lost a golden opportunity to expand our territory in a highly advantageous direction By accepting the offer of the intelligence and property of Hawaii we should have sentiments at this time. The Hawaiian quesgence and property of Hawali we should have benefited ourselves and brought that country into the American system to which it properly

"Our policy has tended toward this end for years, and however the real object of various Administrations has been disguised in diplo-Administrations has been disguised in diplomatic language, the natural implication has been the absorption into our system of the islands. Read the words of Secretary Marcy. They express frankly and forcibly the wise course to be pursued by the United States toward Hawaii. I will say nothing further now. At the proper time and place I shall speak more fully and more earnestly upon our lost opportunities in Hawaii."

MINISTER THURSTON IGNORED.

Minister Thurston arrived from Chicago on the Pennsylvania "Limited" this evening. He came to Washington with a view of doing all in his power to obtain a further hearing in the case of the Provisional Government versus the Monarchy. What can still be done is not clear, but Minister Thurston has not entirely lost

"For many reasons I am not in a position to discuss the Hawaiian situation. As you are doubtless aware, I have received no official information that the United States has acted on our case. It would clearly be improper for me to speak at this time."

NO CHANGE REPORTED YET.

MINISTER WILLIS AND ADMIRAL IRWIN AT HONOLULU.

THEY HAD TAKEN NO ACTION WHEN THE CHINA LEFT THERE-EXPECTATION THAT THE QUEEN WOULD BE RESTORED THE NEXT DAY.

which left Honolulu November 7, arrived in port this morning. Her officers report that all was quiet when they left. The steamer made the trip in five days, fourteen hours and twenty minutes, which is the fastest time ever made between Hono-ulu and San Francisco. Among her passengers were Admiral Skerrett, who has been relieved at Honolulu by Rear Admiral Irwin, The United Press correspondent at Honolulu, writing under date of November 7, says:

"The main event of the week has been the ar rival on the 4th of the American Minister, Albert S. Willis, who is believed to have brought with him instructions which fundamentally affect the future of Hawaii. It is supposed here that the American public is already informed of the nature of these instructions. We here are still ignorant of their nature, and all parties await disclosure with great' anxiety. The probability of the importance of Mr. Willis's mission is increased by the unexpected arrival of Rear Admiral John Irwin last evening to take command of the forces at this sta-tion in place of Admiral Skerrett, who proceeds to San Francisco on the China this morning. The reason for this change can only be a matter of surmise; it is possibly in order to have the in-tended measures initiated by officers of higher rank than that of an Admiral Admiral Irwin's coming was totally unexpected by naval officers here, excepting those highest in command.

"Minister Willis is to present his credentials to

President Dole this morning. His intended address has already been submitted to the President in order to enable him to prepare his reply. Its contents are kept strictly secret. I have positively ascertained that it contains no definite intimation whatever of the policy to be pursued by the new American Minister. Mr. Willis's special communication to this Government will follow later, possibly in time to be reported by the mail of the 11th.

Continued on Fifth Page.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

BROOKLYN RISES IN WRATH.

CRIME MUST BE PUNISHED.

VIOLATORS OF ELECTION LAWS TO BE PROSECUTED.

MASS MEETING AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

SPEECHES DENOUNCING JOHN Y. M'KANE AND HIS METHODS MADE BY ST. CLAIR M'KEL

WAY AND OTHERS-LETTERS FROM SETH LOW AND W. J. GAYNOR-RESOLU-TIONS ADOPTED AND A COM-

III MITTEE APPOINTED-ACTION

Brooklyn was the scene last evening of an unprecedented mass-meeting to denounce the recent crimes against free institutions perpetrated in the suburb of Gravesend. It was held in the Academy of Music, which has been thronged at many great public gatherings, but no greater or more earnest body of citizens was ever assembled in it. Many of the representative men of the city were present, and there were hundreds of women accompanying their husbands and sons. The applause showed how hearty was the sympathy with the popular denunciation of the crimes of false registration and fraudulent voting. The speakers included Senator Saxton, of Clyde, N. Y., author of the first Ballot Reform bill; Dr. Richard S. Storrs, pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, and St. Clair McKelway, Editor of "The Brooklyn

Eagle." James McMahon, president of the Emigrant Savings Bank, presided. Letters were read from ex-Mayor Seth Low and Judge-elect W. J. Gaynor. Among those on the platform and in the boxes were the Rev. Dr. Storrs, General Stewart L. Woodford, George Foster Peabody, St. Clair McKelway, Asa W. Tenney, ex-Senator S. M. Griswold, Colonel A. S. Bacon, E. R. Kennedy, William J. Gaynor, Robert Baker, A. L. Sessions, James McKeen, S. L. Woodhouse, F. M. Mitchell, Benjamin F. Blair, Winslow, the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, C. H. Cotton, William Ziegler, the Rev. Dr. Lewis R. Foote, M. E. Moore, Charles F. Adams, Thomas G. Shearman, John H. Burtis, J. A. Taylor, Charles J. Schlegel, Dr. George W. Brush, A. A. Healey, George F. Elliott, the Rev. Robert J. Kent, R. D. Benedict and General C. T. Christensen.

James McKeen, president of the Hamilton Club and chairman of the Committee of One Hundred, called the meeting to order, and nominated James McMahon, representative of the sentiment that votes should be lawfully cast and counted, for permanent chairman.. Mr. McMahon paid a high tribute to what had been done by W. J. Gaynor, and at the mention of Mr. Gaynor's name there was loud and continued applause. Mr. McMahon said it was needful to bring to punishment all the guilty.

R. R. Bowker, W. H. Fleeman, Darwin R. James, John Gibb, Charles A. Moore, W. E. Parfitt, C. M. Pratt, H. K. Sheldon, W. H. Wallace, W. A. White, and others were elected vice-presidents of the meeting, and A. L. Sessions was made secretary.

A LETTER FROM SETH LOW.

Elijah R. Kennedy read this letter from President Seth Low, of Columbia College: My engagements make it impossible for me to take part in the meeting to be held in the Academy of Music on Monday evening. I am glad, however, to express my

the will of the qualified voters in every locality. Our institutions cannot permanently endure if the party in control of the offices can only be elected by the vote of I take pleasure in inclosing herewith my check to the order of General Christensen for the sum of \$100. Re-

This letter was also read from W. J. Gay-

but Minister Thurston has not entirely lost which is possible. So far he is without any official information that the Administration has given a verdict in which he, with other officials of Hawaii, are deeply interested. The only information which has reached the Hawaiian Legation has come through the newspapers. Neither written nor verbal messages have been sent to the legation by President Cleveland or Secretary Gresham indicating that the case of the existing government of Hawaii has been adversely decided. In conversation with a Tribune correspondent to-night Minister Thurston said:

"For many reasons I am not in a position to discuss the Hawaiian situation. As you are discuss the Hawaiian situation. As you are discuss the Hawaiian situation. As you are the same and addresses of the men who went to Gravesend.) when I came to mention the names of these men I might not be able to speak of their cruel experience with that decree of calmines which now so much becomes every-

case does success depend so much on preparation and foresight as in a trial in the courts. I do not even except willtary engagements. It is therefore for them to patie of extain those who shall be selected for actual service. The collection and systemization of the evidence has to sed any application to the courts. When I say that not a single step has been taken in that direction by the constituted authorities. I not d add nothing. Lawlessness could not be more triumphant unless the entire com-

The names of both Dr. Low and Judge-elect Gaynor were received with loud applause. Robert D. Benedict offered these resolutions:

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the city of Prooklyn and county of Kings, demand that all the powers of the law shall be put in motion to punish all men of whatever party who have been guilty of crimes against the law in this city who have been purity of the last shaden.

who have been guilty of crimes against the law in this city and county in connection with the last election.

Resolved, That we declare that the punishment of those offences is a matter so essential to the interests of the commonwealth, that we pledge our endeavors to assist in securing it. We intend to see to it that the duty of securing it is performed. We intend to assist officials who are in express in such performance.

carring to be performed. We intend to assist officials who are in earnest in such performance, and we will discourage the hesitancy of any who shall not be carnest.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by this meeting, whose duty it shall be, together with such others as they may associate with them, and a ting in co-operation with all associations and individuals working for similar purposes, to secure such means and idvance such measures as shall carry out the purposes of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That we instruct and committee.

foregoing resolution.

Resolved. That we instruct said committee, acting in co-operation as above, to prosecute the purposes above named, in such wise that the result shall be a warning to all men of whatever party that the elective franchise must be free and uncorrupted.

Resolved. That the following gentlemen shall constitute such committee: James McMahen, R. Ross Appleton, Andrew D. Baird, Richard S. Barnes, A. G. Caider, S. B. Chittenden, Benjamin Estes, Stephen M. Griswold, Abner S. Haight, A. Augustus Healy, Heary Hentz, Frederick W. Hinrichs, Alfred Hodges, I. N. Horstman, D. H. Houghtaling, James Matthews, Loonard Moody, Charles A. Moore, Daniel Moynahan, John O'Connell, George M. Okott, Thomas P. Ryan, Edward M. Shepard, John A. Taylor, W. Augustus White.

Resolved. That we cornestly urge upon the Governer

Resolved, That we currestly urge upon the Governer of the State to grant the request that has been made, that he appoint one or more prosecuting officers for this county to act in relation to the prosecution of these offences.

General C. T. Christensen, of the Brooklyn Trust Company, was designated as treasurer of the fund to be raised by popular sub-